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Governor's Message. THE REBELLION AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the

House of Representatives: Our devout thanks are due to Almighty

God for the signal blessings conferred on

our country. While an unparallelled rebellion of a part of the National Confederacy is waging war against the Government, and marshalling immense armies to aid its attempt to destroy the Union, the Government, under the blessings of Providence, has preserved the Capital of the Nation; maintained its authority over a large maiority of the States; prescribed the limits

MORALS OF SOCIETY.

The average number of Indictments for Canala 208,129.77

Military Fend 208,129.77

Military Fend 208,129.77

Military Fend 1,498.0925.51

Sinking Fund 1,498.0925.51

Sinking Fund 1,498.0925.51

Sinking Fund 1,290.09

School Library Fund 5,083.82

National Road Fund 1,952.45

The average number of deaths by sides. part of the National Confederacy is ment, under the blessings of Providence, maintained its authority over a large ma-maintained its authority over a large ma-toss.

The average number of deaths by violence.

The average number of deaths by violence. has preserved the Capital of the Nation ; established its supremacy over Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, whose social sympathies were to no small extent with the insurgent State in the Union, and permanently maintain the Ligh position of the Nation among advertisements brought by them.

The leading States of the world. The threatening crisis through which the Proprietor, (postage paid,) to receive attention. stoying Popular Government, will, under the guidance of Providence, be instrumental in vin dicating its superiority over

> The blessings of Providence have likewise been showered upon the States .-Their agricultural products have been large, and with the exception of those brought upon the people by the war, they have had no unusual calamities of any kind. All parties, too, have harmonized in the prosecution of the war, and ex-hibited their patriotism in an unusual degree, by throwing away party for the sake of country.

> PROGRESS OF THE STATE The growth of population in Ohio is most remarkable. In 1"02, when the constitution was formed, Ohio had 50,000 people. In 1800 the census gave her 45,000. From 1800 to 1820 it received an addition of 536,000 persons. Frem 1820 to 1840 the addition was 938,000. From 1840 to 1860 it was 820,000.

Thus compare the period of 1812, (the war with Great Britain,) the period of 1832, (South Carolina nullification.) and the present. The able bodied men over

twenty one years of age were : In 1812, 60,000 In 1832, 220,000

turns of crops, made under the direction of State laws, furnish the means of an accurate comparison. Taking the aggregate of all cereal crops, togethor with pohave these results :

Bushels. 71,464 603 In 1849, 92 945,164 In 1860. 152,349,155 The following is a comparison of the roductions of iron, coal and salt, in 1840 and 1860 :

OF 1ROX.
Pig Iron.
25,959 tuns.
105,500 tuns. Furnaces. In 1840 --- 19 In 1860 --- 59 OF COAL. In 1840 3,513,400 In 1860 -- 50,000,000 Buchels.

In 1840 297,310 In 1860 ... 2,000,000 Last year the Report of the Commiss'r. of Statistics contained a summary of the entire industry of the State, compiled from the returns of the United States census,-The aggregate value of industry (not agand distilled liquors, have increased in a

much greater ratio. The aggregate of roads, railroads and canals, is nearly as follows : 900 miles. Canals, 3,000 " Railroads, 3,400 " Turnpikes,

Common Roads, 67,000 " Nor has the extension of commerce been confined to the land. Our tonnage on the lakes and rivers has increased threefold in twenty years, and our trade with Canada, which is very important, fourfold. For many years Ohio has built more vessels than the majority of the States, and is now the fifth in ship build-

From this statement of the increased population, production, industry and commerce of Ohio, it follows that its wealth, by purchase and donation, and by means of which is but the creation of these elements, must have increased in equal proportion. At the time we were about forming our Constitution, sixty years since, it is doubtful whether the entire State, considered as property, could be fairly estimated at more than forty mil-tions of dollars. In 1840, the assessed Would respectfully say to the climment of Chardon and vicinity, that he has now located and the control of the

CHARDON, GEAUGA COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

The increase in the extent and appli-ation of public education to the people, "I'm school l'ds. 81,276.47 other sources. 48,103,33 cation of public education to the people may be estimated from the following proportions, between the population at given periods, and the number attending all the places of education:

In 1839 254 .612. 16 per cent. of pop. in school. In 1849 - 357,608 14 In 1859 --- 600,034 26

MORALS OF SOCIETY.

eraga number in Prussia is one in 1.873.

comparatively rare here.

Reviewing these external tests of social great magnitude exist among the most civilized States, our own proportion is less Government is passing must take its place than in older countries, and sufficiently State, of Common Schools, for the pur-

are due to intemperance. The State Board of Agriculture is largely promoting agricultural interests and an experimental sentiment, under its direction,

The various benevolent institutions the State are in a presperous condition.

The number of patients in the Central, Northern and Southern Lunatic Asylums, at the end of the last fiscal year, were : Central Lunatie Asylum, Northern

Total. 552 The expenditures for current and general were: Central Lunatio Asylum, Southern

Total. Equal to \$167 for each patient In the Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum Idiot Asylum,

304 Total, The expenditures during the year were : For the Blind, For the Deaf and Bumb. 7,680 00

Equal to \$158 for each pupil. This does not include Longview Lunatic

Expenditures of past year, Equal to \$140 per patient. The Governor regards these expenditures

as unnecessarily large.
The reform school has been unusually successful. The average number of inmates has been 178, and the number released, 77, and two bave escaped. Not a case of sickness has occurred, requiring a physician. Its worth."

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary has diminished in the last year. The average number during the year was 965, while at the present time there is but 924. The building has been so enlarged as to ac-commodate 1.050 convicts. The cash recommodate 1.050 convicts. The case to deem colpts for the past year were \$92.823 11, loan and the labor of convicts on new streets of %0.4,141,468,48 was \$13.056 30. The total expenses were of 56.2,400,000,00 \$100,135 28. In the treatment of the prisoners, kindness and religious instruction re blended with regular but not oppressive laber, and are producing results propitious to morality and to virtuous sympathy.—
Your earnest interest is solicited for the second whatever defects there may be in our penitentiars assessed. be in our penitontiary system.

"Numerous applications have been made to me for the exercise of the pardoning power, by the Judges by whom the cases The aggregate value of industry (not agricultural) was \$122,867,200, showing an increase from 1840 to 1850 of one tho circumstances would justily, and that hundred per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 of ninety-eight per cent—the whole in and positive in the sentences had been made so because of ninety-eight per cent—the whole in and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and positive in the sentences had been fixed by law, and of ninety-eight per cent—the whole increase in twenty years, being just fourfold, and no discretion, below those limits,
left to the Judgo. An examination of many
of the cases best satisfied me of the torce of
these considerations, and the pardoning
and sait, and the manufacture of clothing

The total cost of the State House, thus far, has been \$1,359 121 45; and \$66,431 will be required to complete it.

STATE LIBRARY. The State Library bas been established forty-four years. In that time \$43.963 have been expended for its increase and preservation—not including salaries—and 24,074 volumes have been received in it, exchanges with State and Society Libraries. FINANCES.

The disturbed condition of the coun try has not prevented the State from meeting its pecuniary obligations promptly.

The following is a summary of the condition of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1861:

Common School Fund from Taxes School Library Fund from Taxes (delinquent)... National Rosa Fund from Tolla-Bank Redemption Fund from sale of Stocks...

Total Disbursements...... 5,294,029.90 Bal. in Treasury. Nov. 15, 1821, 129,176,43

The disbursements proper for the support of the State Government during the car, including the expenses and salaries of the Benevolent Institutions, the Puni-Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, whose social sympathies were to no small extent with the insurgent States; reclaimed, by memorable naval victories, important posts in those States; and in one hundred; in prussia, and in one hundred and ten. But the repairs and enlarge-victories, important posts in those States; and in one hundred and ten. But the repairs and ell other exand by the wisdom and vigor of its meas-ures, removed every doubt of its power to greater than in either France or England. were \$787,390 34, which is little more penditures, ordinary and extraordinary. It has been fully attained, the issues of the were \$787,390 34, which is little more bank being reated as equivalent to coin in speedily suppress the Rebellion, restore Illigitimacy and infanticide, though fre-its Constitutional authority over every quent in densely populated countries, are support of the common schools, and support of the common schools, and about \$100,000 less than the paymorality, we find that, while social evils of ments on the interest of the Foreign and Domestic Debt.

I do not refer to the heavy cost to the in history as exhibiting, beyond all precedents, the inherent vitality and power of
free institutions, while the failure of the
Rebellion to accomplish its purpose of de
State show that one-half of all its crimes

state, of common scattering pose of encouraging any reduction of the
extraordinary vice. The statistics of the
State show that one-half of all its crimes

state, of common scattering pose of encouraging any reduction of the
levy for their support; for, while I carnextraordinary vice. The statistics of the
State show that one-half of all its crimes ments in public expenditures, I am decided in the opinion that the State school levy should not be reduced.

The Auditor's estimate of receipts, all other Governmental forms, and powerfully contribute to its introduction among less favored nations.

experimental sentiment, under its direction, in a part of the State reform farm, is recommended. It is also recommended that the gear, is \$4,290,788 68, and his estimate less favored nations.

Example of the State reform farm, is recommended. It is also recommended that the gear, is \$4,290,788 68, and his estimate of the disbursements for the same period, is \$3,713,477 37, leaving a balance in of the disbursements for the same period, is \$3,713,477 37, leaving a balance in the treasury, November 15, 1862, of \$577,311 31.

In this estimate of disbursements, the Anditor provides for the expenditure of who have gone into the military organizations \$62.219.47 for military purposes. I feel of other States chiefly because of a want of the my duty to recommend that the Legislarger sum.

First-A sum sufficient for the enlargement of the State Armory, the erec-\$38 478 78 tion of a Laboratory, and the purchase of 26 383 45 ammunition. Second-A sum sufficient for the pur-

chase of arms of the most improved kind. for the defense of the State, and to aid the General Government whenever its necessities shall require State assistance. TAX LEVIES.

A recommendation is made for a revision of the tax laws, on account of the increased revenue necessary, as a result \$16 950 00 of the rebellion. They should be so arranged as to operate equally upon all; and he asks: "Has this standard yet been reached in this State ?"

"It is argued by some that a successful effort is yet to be made to adapt our tax In 1832,
In 1861,
Society of population in a State, where four fifths of the people are State, where four fifths of agriculta.

This does not include Longview Lunatic laws to the Constitution; that by the Asylum of Hamilton county. By the act of present law different kinds of property are this Asylum a sum equal to the tax raised not treated by a uniform rule, but are vice, December 31, 1861—

Infantry.

Cavalry.

Cavalry. yet agricultural, the growth of agricultural production must be correspondingly large. The census of the United States for 1840 and 1850, with the annual returns of crops, made annual re-\$56,050 20 their true mesning, by reason of which some classes of property are twice taxed, and other classes not taxed at all; that the exemption provided for in the Con-stitution have been overstepped; that no man is now taxed either according to the value of what he owns or what he is

STATEMENT OF ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS

STATE DEBT. Am'cane'd Am't out-Am't issued. redeemed. Nov. 15, '61. prior to Jan. 1, 45, \$17,895,482,50 \$10,528,927,45 \$6,866,555,05 To re-Issued in '58 700,000,00 61, for-

672,166,77 su'd'61, 832,173,45 \$26,798,361,56 11,901,094.22 14.897,273.34

750,36 Stock
Am't Steck cane'd
349,855.76
Am't redeemed
5,009,766,98
Am't redeemed by reissues
6,541,468,45

Am't outstanding Nov. 15, 1861 --- 14,897,273,34

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

in the Judgo. An examination of many of the cases has satisfied me of the torce of these considerations, and the pardoning power has accordingly been exercised. Reflection upon the subject has brought me to the conclusion that it would be best to take away the minimum limit in all cases, and leave the Judge to fix the time, below maximum limit, as his judgment, in view of all the circumstances of each case, may determine.

Punishments should be dealt out more with reference to the reformation of the offender than anything class.

The total cost of the State House, thus ment, to meet the real or seeming demands in the State for war purposes as not exceed—

The total cost of the State House, thus ment, to meet the real or seeming demands in the State for war purposes as not exceed—

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The Governor recommends such an semination of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of the independent treasury act, as will require the public does to be paid in semendment of specie paying banks. All adds:

For although it is true that, at this crisis, the financial position and resources of the state for all expenditures on the financial position and resources of the state for all expenditures on their account.

The total actual expenditures of the State for he State for all expenditures of Onio, for military purposes to January 1, 1862, are \$2.089.551.21, of which \$1.212, 1862, are \$2.089.551.21, of w taxes and other dues, should be of the most 239,451.

The public works baving been leased, they lows: receive merely a passing reference. STATE BANK AND BRANCHES.

I am thus particular in referring to the of the Gulf, the banks of the Mississippi youd the confines of the Union. Those reother sources 48,103,33
mon School Fund from Taxes 1,201,839,83
mon School Fund from T present condition of the State Bank, not and the Potomac, with batteries and bulyears from the 1st day of May next. The sixteen years of its existence have afforded ample opportunity of testing the question whether the objects proposed to be attained by its authors have been accomplished. These objects were:

First. The furnishing a currency to the people of the State, convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder. Second. The securing of this currency

ions of the State a fair participation in the privileges granted by the Act. As to the first object, all must admit that

every business transaction, large or small, among the people of this State. On this subject there can be no difference of opinion. As to the second opject—that of pretecting the bill holder against less, in the event of the failure of the bank issuing it—I may remark, that this has been regarded as the great problem to be solved on the success of which depended the fate of any system of banking that might be adopted.

The governor opposes Secretary Chate's system of finance, but the long discussion of this subject is omitted, U. B. DISTRICT TAX. The collection of the U. S. District Tax,

upou a basis of equality, is recommended. Onto TREOPS FURNISHED.

The whole number of Ohio volunteer

and twenty-four (100.224.) This does not include the citizens of Ohio lature provide for the expenditure of a regiments. From the most reliable source of information I have been able to consult. I estimate the number of soldiers enlisted from Ohio, for other States, at not less than

> Of the Ohio army proper there are beyond the limits of the State in active service. On duty within (or under orders,)

Attached to regiments in process of organization, The soldiers thus described belong 46 Regiments Infantry in service, 2 ... Cavalry 12 Batterics Artillery

6 Companies Cavalry Tetal Ohio force in active service In camps in the State-35 regiments Infuntry, 4 regiments Cavalry 17 batteries Artillery,

Amount of Ohio force in three years' ser-

To which add twenty-two full regiments for three months, Two companies cavalry, Two sections artillery. One battery,

Grand total, Under the first call of the President for thirteen regiments of infantry, ninety-two thousand of our citizens volunteered earnest application to the Secretary of War for authority to organize thirty regiments in Ohio, for the three months' service, hav-ing been declined, I organized and called into State service, nine regiments of in-fantry, ten pieces of artillery, and four com-panies of cavalry, under the Act to provide more effectually for the defense of the State sgainst invasion, passed April 26, 1861. This force was early ordered, with my

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277,210,36 established the base of operations from which all movements in that quarter of the

Department of the Obio were directed.
Although actually in the service of the
United States from the time they were ordered into Western Virginia, these forces were not accepted by the Secretary of War until the close of the term of their enlist-

ment, to meet the real or seeming demands of the crisis, which may disturb the currency of the country, and render it indispensable for the financial security of our unpaid liabilities of the State incurred for State, that its means, received from its war purposes to January 1, 1862, are #2,-

> The conclusion of the Message is as fol-I transmit berewith a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States,

Attention is directed to the State Bank and Branches, and their condition given as follows: Aggregate amount of capital 4.114.500.00 mit it to the consideration of the Legislature of surplus 950.935.68 when assembled.

the intelligence, power and means of a mas- Mexico were concoded to her, commencing ter of the superior race, to support them in the work of treason with an act of ingrati the competition with that race in the busi-ness of life, they would perish. The North rejecting them, as it has done in many of the States, and might do in the others, the four millions, let loose in the South, would encounter a war of castes—a war of exter-mination.

companies and betrayed into the hands of rebels and even the terms of the treaty by mination.

Moasures tending to a happier deating for slavery are already broached in Congress. It is proposed to take the centrel of the subject out of the hands of the rebels, seeking to make it the instrument of destroying free government; and to do this it is necessary to excheat all their property and all the means of waging it in the hands of loyal citizens belongs to the Government. The Government at this moment commands all the means of waging it in the hands of loyal citizens belongs to the Government. The Government at this moment commands all the means and property in the loyal States, their credit included, in this conflict for freedom. It has imposed a direct tax on the rebel States for a like purpose, but it is rendered abortive by the military power raised against the civil authority having the right to collect it. Congress proposes, therefore, unless the rebel States, or the individual citizens assessed, shall have paid the direct tax imposed, that the property which is liable for the state, and betrayed into the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which contents and even the terms of the treaty by which cofficers and even the terms of the treaty by which contents, subject to of the terms of the treaty by which contents, subject to the held as prisoners of war, were violated. The next step was to practice on the Indians, against whom the United States had made war, to protect the State and they have been seduced to take part in the rebell as prisoners of war, were violated. The next step was to practice on the Indians, against whom the United States had made war, to protect the State and they have advected to take part in the States. As our army shall win its way into the region of the rebellion, the act contem-45.985 plates the solzure of the estates of those en. has violated, and holding it as the prop-15.835 gaged in it, placing them in the bands of erty of the United States. For this purgaged in it, placing them in the bands of commissioners; apprenticing, employing and paying the slaves belonging to them for a time, preparing them for omigration, the proceeds of their labor, as well as the landed estates of the rebels, ultimately to be applied to the purposes of colonizing the negroes, indemnifying loval citizens for losses they may sustain at the bands of the rebels, while the Government of the United States. For this purpose it has been suggested by many able and patriotic men, it should be invaded by armies from the north and south, and the whole region from Missouri and Kansas to the Gulf, including the Indian Territory, where the tribes have joined the rebels, be subjected to an armed occupation by volunteers, who may be induced, by the States will leave the estates undisturbed in States will leave the estates undisturbed in division of lands among them into gratui-such owners as shall have shown themselves tous freehold allotments, to devote themfaithful in their allegiance to the Constitu-

by the Government in freehold homesteads to recompense its soldiers.

It is not improbable that the principle which underlies the great measure contemplated by its movers in Congress may receive its consummation at the hands of the Legislatures of the rebel States, if the arms of the United States shall prevail fully in the conclusion of the war. It is certain that slaves taken from masters by the war will inver be restored to them unless the loyal States are vanquished. If the movement of the Union army into the rebel States, now in progress, be successful, the establishment of the sprentice system on the rebel estates, with the ultimate view to colonization, would induce loyal owners to

not easily maintained.

The necessity of depriving the rebels of The necessity of depriving the rebels of the mon and means employed by them to destroy the Government, and the necessity of recognizing the right which leyal slave, belders have, under the Constitution, in their peculiar institution, will produce a difficult disamma on the restoration of the Question discussed, but as suggestions which I feel it my duty to communicate to you, and through you to with a suggestions which I feel it my duty to communicate to you, and through you to will have you to wich last to you and through you to wish these remarks, not as suggestions which I suggestions whic

The national grandeur that may be achieved by removing the cloud now obscuring the prospects of the great Republic, and giving birth to a new one, in our American inter-tropical regions, springing from a race of freemen, born among us, imbued with ideas and skillful industry derived from us, assisted, directed and probued with ideas and skillful industry de-rived from us, assisted, directed and pro-tected in founding a government for them-selves—in a country provided for them by us—is a country provided for glory of the Nation. The colonies of Greece and Rome reflected renown on those ancient republies. The splender and power of Great Britain are derived from the people she has planted, the freedom and civilization she has spread around the globe. The Canadas are worth more to her than the conquest of Indis. The triumphs she has won for civilization in her wast island domain, in remote oceans, have done more for her glory than all her great victories on the continent of Europe. The redemption of her West India slaves, and the colony she has founded for them at the Balize—a territory acquired on the mainland from Guatamala to extend her power over the Isthmus—is an example glory of the Nation. The colonies of Greece aggregate amount of espital......4.14.500.00
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I invite your strention to this important subject to order 4,066,555,11
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the propagation of slavery, seek to make the issue that this must be altogether a slave or a free government. If they triumph, slavery, under a military government, is the consequence. The success of the loyal States restores peace with freedom, under the benign influence of republican institutions.

The Government of the United States looks to the result, of this struggle with the confidence that belongs to a good cause, and would tarn the evil that is inevitable to ultimate good. The movement of a nation towards reform should be slow to make it safe, hence the President's recommendation of colonizing the African race, when some system of gradual emancipation is developed by the events of the war. An act of immediate general emancipation, throwing four millions of the colored caste loose on socient to the superior race, to support them in

posed, that the property which is liable for United States in a reconquest and partition of Texas, taking the western section, yielded to that State on the conditions it has violated, and holding it as the propselves to the purpose of the Government in tion; and the escheated rebel estates will settling the country, with a view to create undergo distribution for sale and donation a tier of free States along the border of the by the Government in freehold homesteads Rio Grande. No portion of the national

colonization would induce loyal owners to iron frontier, and forever prevent slavery adopt a like system upon reasonable com- from being extended over Mexico and the ponsation. The existence of the system of States of Central America. The safety of appronticeship on the tax-escheated estates, putting a great multitude of slaves on the our free institutions, to say nothing of the march to freedom, would make absolute general interests of humanity, demands bondage on neighboring estates a condition such a bulwark against the spreading of slavery over those regions.

I submit these remarks, not as furnishing States making ample indemnity to the it not wiser and better in every respect, to owners for the sacrifice. It may take many recognize the fact, and assume it as the years to accomplish this deliverance, but, when accomplished, every non-slaveholder in the South will feel that it restores him to an equality with those of his own race, asserting superiority never known to him before, and the slaveholders will obtain, in the influx of a free and industrious white population, and the crowth of arts and one of the leading powers of the world population, and the growth of arts and one of the leading powers of the world, manufactures, an increase in the value of the interest they held in their slaves.

The projection we have become one of the leading powers of the world, the people prosperous and happy at home, and universally respected and honored abroad?

In closing this, my last general communication to the General Assembly, I discharge a grateful duty in acknowledg-ing the obligation of the Executive au-thority of the State to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Obio, for their prompt compliance with my request, in procuring the passage of the Act providing for the pay of the volunteers mustered into the service of the United States from the time of their organisation and acceptance as companies by the Gov-